

# Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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The following capital hit at the vile demon of scandal has before been published in the Recorder. A friend at our elbow who thinks it sufficiently good to take the rounds once a year has requested its republication; and as we have many new subscribers, who may not have seen it, we give it a place. Of course, we may remark with our neighbors of the Greensborough Patriot, "It does not apply in the remotest degree to any body in this section of country."

## SCANDAL.

"Now let it work: mischief, thou art afloat Take what course thou wilt."

The substance of the following is no fiction. In a neighboring village, whose inhabitants, like the good people of A. then, were much given to "either tell or hear something new," lived Squire P., a facetious, good natured sort of a body, whose jokes are even yet a matter of village record, and have been retold through various editions, from folio down to duodecimo.

Aunt Lizzy was Deacon Snipe's wife's sister—a maiden lady of about fifty—she went to all the meetings—kept a regular account of every birth, death and marriage with their dates—doctored all their babies, and knew every yard in the neighborhood—showed all the young married women how to make soap, and when they had bad luck, made every child in the room sit cross-legged until the luck changed. In fine, she was a kind of village factotum—spent her time in going from house to house, grinding out a gist of slander to each, as occasion required, but always concluded with, "the way of transgressors is hard;"—poor Mrs. A. or B. (as the case was) I pity her from the very bottom of my heart; or some such very soothing reflection. Aunt Lizzy was very fond of asking strangers and others without regard to time or place, "the state of their minds;" &c. "These questions were generally followed by a string of scandal, which was calculated to destroy the peace and happiness of some of her best neighbors and friends—but she, like other narrators of this kind, considered such intellectual murder as either establishing her own fair reputation, or as the only mode of entertaining the village, and thereby rendering her society agreeable.

One warm summer afternoon, as the Squire was sitting near his office door, smoking his pipe, aunt Lizzy was passing by with great speed, ruminating on the news of the day, when the Squire brought her to, as the sailors say, by "What's your hurry, Lizzy—walk in." The old lady, who never wanted a second invitation, went into the office, and the following dialogue soon commenced: "Well, Squire P., I have been thinking this morning what a useful man you might be, if you'd only leave off your light conversations, as the good book says, and become a serious man—you might be an ornament to both church and state, as our minister says."

"Why, as to that aunt Lizzy, a cheerful countenance I consider as the best index of a grateful heart, and you know what the bible says on that subject—when you fast, be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; but anoint thy head and wash thy face, (aunt Lizzy began to feel for her pocket handkerchief, for she was a taker of snuff,) that thou appear not unto men to fast."

"Now, there Squire—that's just what I told you—see how you have the scripture at your tongue's end; what a useful man you might be in the church, if you'd only be a doer as well as a hearer of the word."

"As to that, aunt Lizzy, I don't see that you 'professors,' as you call them, are a bit better than I am, in private. I respect a sincere profession, as much as any man; but I know enough of one of your church, whom you think a good deal of, to know that she is no better than she should be."

At these invectives, aunt Lizzy's little black eyes began to twinkle; she sat down beside the squire, in order to speak in a lower tone—spread her handkerchief over her lap, and began to tap the cover of her snuff box in true style, and all things being in readiness for a regular siege of "scandalum magnatum," she commenced fire: "Now, Squire, I want to know what you mean by one of the church. I know who you mean; the trollop; I didn't like so many curls about her head when she told her experience."

The squire finding curiosity was putting his boots on, had no occasion to add spurs to the heels, for the old lady had one in her head that was worth both of them. Accordingly he had no peace until he consented to explain what he meant by the expression "in private;"—this was a dear word to aunt Lizzy.

"Now aunt Lizzy, will you take a Bible oath, that you will never communicate what I am about to tell you, to a living soul, and that you will keep it while you live as a most inviolable secret?"

"Yes, Squire, I declare I won't never tell nobody nothing about it as long as I

live, Squire, before you or any other magister in the whole country."

"Well, then, you know when I went up to Boston a year ago."

"Yes, yes, Squire, and I know who went with you, too—Sussey B.—and Dolly T.—and her sister Prudence."

"Never mind who went with me, aunt Lizzy; there was a whole lot of passengers—but, but,"

"None of your buts, Squire—out with it—if folks will set so—a trollop—"

"But aunt Lizzy I'm afraid you'll bring me in a scrape—"

"I've told you over and over again, that nobody never shall know nothing about it, and your wife knows I ain't leaky."

"My wife! I wouldn't have her to know what I was going to tell you for the world! why, aunt Lizzy, if she should know it—"

"Well, don't be afraid Squire, once for all, I'll take any oath that no living critter shan't never as long as I live, know a lip on't."

"Well, then, if you must know it—I slept with one of the likeliest of your church members nearly half the way up."

Aunt Lizzy drew a long breath, shut up her snuff box, and put it into her pocket, muttering to herself—

"The likeliest of our church members! I thought it was Susan B.—likefiest! this comes of being flattered—a trollop. Well, one thing I know, the way of transgressors is hard; but I hope you will never tell nobody on't, Squire, for as far as the world, if such a thing should be known, our church would be scattered abroad like sheep without a shepherd."

In a few minutes aunt Lizzy took her departure, giving the squire another caution and a sly wink, as she said good bye—let me alone for a secret.

It was not many days before Squire P. received a very polite note from Parson G. requesting him to attend a meeting of the church, and many of the Parish, at the south conference room, in order to settle some difficulties with one of the church members, who, in order to clear up her character, requested Squire P. to be present.

The Parson who was a very worthy man, knew the frailty of some of the weak sisters, as aunt Lizzy called them, and as he was a particular friend of Squire P's, requested him in his note to say nothing of it to his wife; but the squire took the hint, and telling his wife that there was a Parish meeting, requested her to be ready by 2 o'clock, and he would call for her.

Accordingly the hour of meeting came—the whole village flocked to the room, which could not hold half of them. All eyes were alternately on the squire and Sussey B.—Mr. P. started, and Sussey looked as though she had been crying a fortnight. The Parson, in a softened tone, and in as delicate a manner as possible, stated the story about Sussey B. which he observed was in every body's mouth, and which he did not himself believe a word of; and Squire P., being called on to stand as a witness, after painting in lively colors the evils of slander, with which their village had been infested, and particularly the church, called on aunt Lizzy in presence of the church, to come out and make acknowledgement for violating a Bible oath! Aunt Lizzy's apology was, that she only told Deacon Snipe's wife on't; and she took an oath that she wouldn't tell any one else on't; Deacon Snipe's wife it appears had sworn Roger Toothaker's sister never to tell nobody else on't. And so it went through the church, and from thence through the village.

The squire then acknowledged, before the whole meeting, that he had, as he told aunt Lizzy, slept with a church member half to Boston, and he believed her to be one of the likeliest of their members, inasmuch as she never would hear nor retail Slander. All eyes were now alternately turned on Sussey B., and Squire P's wife; aunt Lizzy enjoyed a kind of diabolical triumph, which the squire no sooner perceived than he finished the sentence by declaring that the church member to whom he alluded was his own lawful wife!

Aunt Lizzy drew in her head under a huge bonnet, as a turtle does under his shell, and marched away in one corner of the room, like a dog that had been killing sheep. The squire, as usual, burst out into a fit of laughter, in which his wife, Sussey B.—and even the Parson, could not help joining; and Parson G. afterwards acknowledged that the squire had given a death blow to scandal in the village, which all his preaching could not have done.

Northern paper.

A Hint to the Girls.—We have always considered it an unerring sign of innate vulgarity, when we have heard ladies take particular pains to impress us with an idea of their ignorance of all domestic matters, save sewing lace or weaving a net to encase their delicate hands. Ladies, by some curious hocus pocus, have

got it into their heads that the best way to catch a husband is to show how profoundly capable they are of doing nothing for his comfort. Frightening a plane into fits, or murdering King's French, may be a good bait for certain kinds of fish, but they must be of that kind usually found in very shallow waters. The surest way to secure a good husband is to cultivate those accomplishments which make a good wife.

New England Farmer.

Their own sentiments, exactly. This Farmer man is quite a sensible sort of body. For our part, we wouldn't have any gal between here and sun-set if she couldn't patch our breeches, darn our old stockings, make us a shirt, keep the children's clothes clean and sound, and a pudding for our dinner on Sunday! We have seen ladies, in these here diggings, so exquisitely delicate that they could not darn their own black stockings, and were too confounded lazy even to ink their heels! Others go to meeting with their petticoat tails sticking out a foot, and none of the cleanest, at that! Ask one of them if she can make a shirt, or if she's a dear me, she never taught me any thing so vulgar, sir, I do nothing but embroidery." We would not give a fig for this sort of woman. We hope that our fair readers will pay more attention to the solid accomplishments, as we intend to get among them as soon as Leap Year is out. Then look out for speeches, gals!

Whig Banner.

A Pursuit.—No human being, however exalted his rank and fortune, however enlarged and cultivated his understanding, can long be happy without a pursuit. Life is a ladder, on the which we climb from hope to hope, and by expectation, strive to ascend to enjoyment; but he who fancies he has reached his highest hope or, who enjoys the utmost of his wishes, is miserable indeed; for many who have been most unsuccessful in their respective undertakings have given the gloomiest description of the human pleasures. The pursuit alone can yield true happiness, and the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man is worthy his attention.

From the National Intelligencer. CURSORY THOUGHTS ON THE ISSUE OF THE LATE NATIONAL ELECTION.

Enough has now been heard from the Electoral Colleges of the several states to make it certain that a very large majority of the votes of the Electors have been actually cast for William Henry Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice President, of the United States, in conformity to the purpose for which the Electors were chosen by the votes of nineteen out of the twenty-six states, and by a majority of about one hundred and fifty thousand votes of the body of the People.

In no age or country has a more emphatic, explicit, and unbiassed expression of the sovereign will ever been pronounced.

That we regard this judgment rendered by the omnipotent voice of a mighty people as a redemption from imminent danger of the principles of the constitution, and of representative government, we need not declare to our readers who are familiar with the arguments by which but recently we endeavored to show the expediency and the necessity of the change of administration which has thus been brought about.

We rejoice in this result not merely as the triumph of a party, (though to that consideration we do not pretend indifference), but as the means of restoring the government to the track in which the fathers of the constitution placed and had kept it, and from which, under the last and present administrations, it has widely departed.

Without going over again ground which we have so lately travelled to point out each deviation from right for which we expect this change of rulers to prove a corrective, we rejoice that it will, as we confidently believe, brush off the whole growth of fungous excrescences on the trunk of our political system, which have multiplied and increased to such a bulk that those who lately have been and are yet charged with the administration of the government have actually mistaken the parasite growth for the sound wood of the constitution itself.

The accomplishment of this extirpation of the errors which have crept into the government will of itself constitute a political regeneration.

As one of the consequences of the reformation to be effected by bringing back the government to its plain and obvious duties, we rejoice especially that the regulation of the currency will have been restored into the hands of Congress, to whom, under the Constitution, belongs

the power to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, to coin money and establish its value, to regulate commerce—in a word, all financial power; and that as a consequence, there will be an end to sub-treasury legislation, to hard-money doctrines, and to executive experiments on the currency, the daily bread of industry and the life-blood of commerce and enterprise.

We rejoice, also, most sincerely, that the obvious error of the representative body, by which, at its last session, the constitution was flagrantly violated in the New Jersey election case, has been signally rebuked by the voice of the sovereign people of the Union, as well as by the particular states whom it most nearly affected. The decision of the House in that case (had it been acquiesced in) was "the beginning of the end" of the Union. The consequence of an unchecked succession of such practices, it cannot but be plain to the understanding of every thinking man, must have been fatal to all the hopes which are embarked in its existence, or dependent upon its duration.

It is a subject of gratification that the revolution which has been effected in the councils of the country was preceded by a full, fair, and free discussion of the principles at issue; and that, though much agency is doubtless attributable to the personal and political merits of our candidates for the two first offices in the government, it was mainly upon great public principles, well defined and universally understood, that this election turned, and was decided.

We feel some pride, also, in being able conscientiously to avow the opinion that the success of the Whigs and Conservatives in this contest is in part owing to their having very generally left to their adversaries the use of the weapons of calumny, personal detraction, vulgar epithets, and foul language—relying, in preference, upon arguments addressed to the intelligence and practical good sense of the people. The result has approved their judgment in this respect, and has taught a lesson to all who suppose that they adapt their discourse to the capacity and temper of the body of the people when they address them in the language of Bedlam or of Billingsgate.

It is a reflection, which must be cheering to the heart of every one who places a just value upon our Republican Government, that the result of the late election demonstrably shows the futility of some of the apprehensions which, at the time of its establishment, were seriously entertained, even by its friends, for the stability and duration of our system, by reason of dangers supposed to be inherent in it. The most important of the problems which entered into the early discussion of the plan for a consolidated union of the states was perhaps that which was founded upon the extent of territory and the diversity of interests proposed to be embraced by it; a problem afterwards rendered more interesting, and certainly not less difficult, upon the extent of the territory of the Union and its varieties of soil and climate being almost doubled by the acquisition of Louisiana. This danger, however, which the politicians of the old world seemed especially to regard as insuperable, has been dispelled by time, through the means of settlement, cultivation, and self improvement, most happily aided by the march of science within the half century which has elapsed since the adoption of the constitution.

Another of the great problems to which we refer, viz: whether some one great state of the Union would not before very long become the Athens or Rome of our system, and dominate by the power of its numbers and wealth over the rest of the Union, is satisfactorily settled by the evidence furnished by the recent election, that already the great states have found equals in physical power in states grown up in territory in which when the Union was formed, not a furrow had been turned by the plough. Virginia, the ancient Dominion, the mother of states, finds herself already overmatched in federal numbers by young Illinois; the former, sending twenty one Representatives to Congress, having given 84,223 votes for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, whilst the latter, sending only three Representatives to the present Congress, cast 93,013 votes for Electors. Ohio, also formed out of wild Territory, trends close upon the heels of Pennsylvania, the next of the three largest states, and will soon range alongside of New York, the now greatest state of the Union. The introduction, in our day, of a new and powerful chemical agent, in the form of steam, has realized the fable of Ancient History, according to which Hannibal overcame the impediment of the Alps by the aid of fire and vinegar. Time and space no longer constitute obstacles to the most frequent, constant, and rapid communication between states which, when this Union was formed, were in effect more remote from one another than the port of New York now is from any country upon the waters of the Atlantic. The Mountains are levelled, and the Lakes and Rivers have become highways, along which the whole West pours upon the East its teeming products, and receivers in return

together with their manufactures, countless emigrants from Europe and from the older states, who are building up the new states into strength and greatness with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the world. There is no longer any danger that any state in the Union will ever become "the Empire State," however willing her sisters may be to allow her, out of courtesy, to retain the title which has been assumed for her.

Another problematic danger to the Union, which the result of this election has gone very far to dissipate, is that which was apprehended from the dissatisfaction of the smaller states at their want of importance in our political system in comparison with the three great states, whose co-operation in any purpose, it was supposed would hardly fail to secure its accomplishment, manage the opposition of a decided majority of the lesser states. Besides the prospect of emancipation from this thralldom by the growing equality of rank of the junior to the elder states, the smaller states of the Union have found out, by the event of the late election, that they can actually make a President of the United States, not only without the help of the great states, but if necessary, in despite of their combined opposition. One of the three great states did actually vote against the President and Vice President elect; but if the other two had done the same, an examination of the votes will show that Harrison and Tyler would yet have been elected by a majority of thirty electoral votes.

But the aspect of the late election (and its incidents) in which the contemplation of it has afforded as the most unmixed pleasure, is the additional evidence which it affords of the efficiency, order, and beauty of our Republican institutions, and of their superior adaption to the wants and habits of a free people. In vain shall we look over the face of the earth—in vain shall we ransack the annals of history, ancient or modern—for the example of a nation in which such an entire political revolution could be hoped to be effected, in a single day, by the simple expression of opinion by three millions of voters, not only without the shedding of a drop of blood, but without disturbing the course either of public or private affairs, and without occasioning anything like a serious tumult or riot at any one of the five thousand or more election districts into which our twenty-six states are divided. When we behold the order in which our several states, like the planets which gem the vaulted sky, independently revolve at stated periods around a common centre, admiration of the glorious spectacle, such as that which we have just witnessed, is superadded to the profound veneration which we habitually entertain for the wisdom and forecast of our forefathers, its great creators: "Whose potent word, Like the loud trumpet, leaved first their powers, And called them out from chaos to the field."

We gaze and ruminate upon the scene until our sentiments assimilating themselves to those of the inspired poet in contemplation of the celestial bodies, we are tempted to exclaim, "What magic, what strange art, In fluid air these ponderous orbs sustain? Who would not think them hung in golden chains? And so they are; in the high will of Heaven, Which fixes all."

Legislature of N. Carolina. SENATE. Thursday, Dec. 3.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing that the Report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, therewith transmitted, be printed. Read and concurred in.

Received from the House of Commons a message transmitting the Report of R. W. Haywood, Adjutant General of the Militia of the State of North Carolina, with a proposition to print the same and refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs. Read and concurred in.

The Bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company was then taken up, read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Reid amended and passed.

The Bill to purchase a Library was then taken up, read, and rejected. Mr. Wilson moved that the vote on this Bill be reconsidered, which was agreed to. The Bill was then read, and on motion of Mr. Spruill amended and passed—yeas 30, nays 8.

The Bill entitled "a Bill to prevent betting on elections," was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Morehead amended and passed—yeas 30, nays 16. Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, the Senate took up for consideration, the Bill entitled "a Bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road," which was on motion of Mr. Clingman amended, and on motion of Mr. Shepard postponed until Tuesday next.

Another vote was had for Attorney General. No choice.

Mr. Shepard introduced a memorial

from sundry citizens of Perquimans county, praying the Legislature to restrain by law the common practice of retailing spirituous liquors. Read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of an amending the law that each Justice of the Peace shall be provided with a copy of the Revised Statutes of North Carolina, and that they report by Bill or otherwise. Read and adopted.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing to vote, at 11 o'clock to-morrow, for Colonel Commandant of Cavalry, attached to the 10th Brigade of Militia, and informing that Horace L. Roberts is in nomination for that appointment.

The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 4.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning fines and costs, reported the bill with an amendment, which was read and laid upon the table.

Mr. Bynum presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to witnesses in State cases, so as to provide that in all indictments for misdemeanors the prosecutor shall not be entitled to compensation for his attendance as witness; which was adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Morehead, from the Committee, on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution respecting the sale of lands held by tenants in common, reported a bill to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of land sold for partition in certain cases, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Bynum presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, asking such relief as may be deemed sufficient and consistent with the interests of the State. Referred.

The bill to purchase a Library, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Albright, amended, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Shepard presented a communication from the Hon. William Gaston, stating that a gentleman proposes to repair the Statue of Washington, to receive pay when the work is done, and will make no charge unless he succeeds in its accomplishment. Sent to the other House with a proposition to refer.

Received from the House of Commons a message stating that they are now ready to receive the Senate into their Hall for the purpose of examining and comparing the returns of the votes given at the late election for Governor. The Senate then repaired to the House of Commons. Mr. Speaker Joyner having announced the result—the Senators returned to their Chamber, and after transacting some minor business, adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 5.

Mr. Spruill presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted: Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing that a Committee of one on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Commons, be appointed to wait on John M. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next, and to ascertain from him when it will suit his convenience to appear before the two Houses of this General Assembly, and take the oath of office.

Mr. Wilson presented Resolutions requesting the Governor to lay before the General Assembly a statement of the whole amount of property received by the University of North Carolina, &c. &c. and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the second section of the act giving to the University the property which may hereafter escheat to the State. Read and adopted.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning the Banks established, and those which may hereafter be established in this State; which passed its first reading, and was referred.

The bill to compel militia officers to hold their commissions three years, and the bill directing the conveyance of the commons adjoining the town of Murphy to the Chairman of the Court, passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The proposition of the Commons to appoint a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the necessity of holding an extra session, to legislate on the subject of the apportionment of representation in the General Assembly, under the amended Constitution, was read and agreed to.

Mr. Spruill presented a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to lay before this Legislature certain information concerning the sale, &c. of Revised Statutes; which was adopted.

Mr. Whitaker presented a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amend-



ing the law relative to the appointment of Coroners, as to raise their fees when called on, to hold an inquest over a dead body; which was read and adopted.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Spruill was appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on Mr. Morehead, and inform him of his election as Governor.

Hugh Waddell, senator elect from Orange, appeared, was qualified and took his seat. The bill to secure title to, and grant jurisdiction over a tract land on Boyd's Island, to the United States; and the bill concerning fines and costs, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill concerning clerks, sheriffs and constables, reported the bill with an amendment; he also reported the bill to protect the interest on Lessors, without an amendment; and the resolution authorizing the Governor to employ Counsel to defend the title of purchasers of Cherokee lands in Macon, which were read and ordered to lie on the table. Mr. M. also reported adversely to the resolution relative to securities to Guardian Bonds. Concurred in. Mr. M. from the same committee to whom was referred the memorial from Perquimans, praying the Legislature to aid in suppressing the evil arising from the excessive use of ardent spirits, reported, that the remedy to the evil is to be found in a due and rigid enforcement of the laws now in force, and in the disapprobation and censure of the vicious portion of society. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the vote on the report on the memorial from Perquimans, on the excessive use of ardent spirits, was reconsidered.

Mr. Shepard then moved that the memorial be recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report a bill amending the law, so as to authorize the importation of persons selling liquors without license, and to prohibit the recovery of any debts for liquors, less than five dollars. Mr. Dockery moved that he be further instructed to provide for the prohibiting, under penalty of imprisonment, non residents from selling less than a gallon. On motion of Mr. Clingman, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, was read the second time; when Mr. Dockery addressed the Senate at some length in opposition to the passage of the bill; after which, it was laid on the table until to-morrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions were read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed: Fixing the location of the town of Henderson; for the more convenient administration of Justice in the counties of Warren and Franklin; for the more convenient administration of Justice in the county of Burke; and in favor of Robt. Wood- sides.

The bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, was taken up for consideration, and being read the second time, Mr. Shepard addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the passage of the bill; on motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Thursday, December 10.

Mr. Dockery, from the joint select committee on military affairs to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the 51st section of the militia laws, as regards the number requisite to constitute a volunteer company, reported adversely thereon. Concurred in.

Mr. Spruill, from the committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill making a appropriation for completing the capitol, the state and for other purposes; and a resolution in favor of Thos. L. Wren; which passed their first reading, and the report was ordered to be printed. [The bill appropriates \$2000 for completing and furnishing two rooms yet unfinished; \$25,000 to repay the sum borrowed by the commission from the Bank of the state; and \$9374 55 to pay outstanding accounts for labor and articles furnished.]

On motion of Mr. Moore, the military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the 63rd section of the Revised Statutes, Chap. 18, as to require sheriffs to return to the County Court a list of such taxes as they may have received on unseized property, to be sworn to and published by the Clerk as other lists of taxes specified in said section are.

Win. F. Collins was re-elected Comptroller of Public Accounts: The Vote in the Senate stood, for Collins 31, Geo. Little 10.

The engrossed bill to establish a county by the name of Yancey, was read the second time and passed 26 to 21.

Mr. Meilen presented a bill to alter the laws now in force relating to pilots legally authorized by the commissioners of navigation for Ocracoke; also a bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde county; which passed their first reading.

The Senate entered upon the order of the day, and took up the bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road; when Mr. Clingman addressed the Senate at considerable length in support of the bill, and in reply

to the remarks made by Mr. Shepard yesterday. He was replied to by Mr. Shepard, and the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Morehead, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the vagrant laws, reported adversely thereon. Laid on the table. Mr. Morehead also reported the bill giving longer time to register grants, &c. with an amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. Moore, from the joint select committee on a Lunatic Asylum, made a report thereon, accompanied with resolutions appointing the Governor and others a board, with power to purchase a site, at some central point of the state for a Lunatic Hospital, and that said board appoint commissioners to cause to be erected a suitable building for that purpose; to ascertain and report a system of discipline, &c. The resolutions and report were read, and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons, with a proposition that they be printed.

The bill to amend an act in the Revised Statutes, to provide for the collection and management of a revenue for this state; read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Stanly was rejected on its third reading.—24 yeas, 23 nays—the Speaker voting in the negative.

The Turnpike road bill was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell presented a resolution, directing the committee on the Public Buildings to inquire into the application of the \$20,000 borrowed by the commissioners for rebuilding the capitol; the nature and value of the work, &c. &c. which was read and adopted.

The bill to add a part of Carteret to Hyde county, was taken up, when Mr. Hellen addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of its passage. It was then laid on the table.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Senate concurred in the proposition of the Commons to vote on Monday for 8 Trustees of the University; on Tuesday for Judge vice R. M. Saunders resigned; and on Wednesday for Counselors of state.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the vote by which was rejected the engrossed bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, be reconsidered. Mr. Wilson moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table; which motion did not prevail. The motion to reconsider was then agreed to, and the bill, on Mr. Hawkins' motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate took up the bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road; which was, after discussion, in which Mr. Morehead ably advocated the measure, on motion of Mr. Whitaker, laid on the table until Monday next.

Monday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Spruill, from the Committee on Public Buildings to whom was referred a Resolution of inquiry relative to the application of the \$20,000 borrowed by the Commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol, &c. made a report thereon; which was read and sent to the Commons, with a proposition that it be printed.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill giving the county of Cherokee at Superior Court; also a bill giving the county of Henderson a Superior Court.

Mr. Morehead presented a bill to incorporate the Greensborough Guards. The bill to amend the law concerning the corners, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Waddell presented the following Resolutions, which were read, and ordered to be printed.

I. Resolved, That to the successful development of the resources of North Carolina, a system of internal improvement, which shall unite all the leading interests of the state, is indispensable.

II. Resolved, As the basis of any well devised scheme of improvement, the Legislature regard the re-opening of Roanoke River as an object of a paramount importance, essential, not merely to the prosperity of North Carolina, but an object of great national interest.

III. Resolved, That secondary in importance only to this great work, to the successful accomplishment of which the national resources are alone competent, the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road constitutes the proper base line of a system for internal transport; and that the union of the Raleigh and Gaston Road with this great channel of travel and trade, is of vital importance to the ultimate success of both works.

IV. Resolved, That to make the state one, in interest and in feeling, and to distribute, with any equality, the benefits of improvement the Western section of N. Carolina, in which resources are abundant but transport difficult, should be united with the Eastern avenues to commerce, by the immediate construction of Turnpike or McAdams roads.

V. Resolved, That to sustain and insure the permanency of the works already executed, and to provide for the completion of the system contemplated by the foregoing resolutions, the following appropriation of the available funds of the state should be made:

First, To aid the credit of the Wilmington & Raleigh, and Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Companies, the floating capital of the state, under the control of the Board of Internal Improvement and the Literary Fund, shall be invested in bonds, to be hereafter issued by said companies, and endorsed by the state.

Secondly, That the proceeds of the Cherokee lands, which \$255 accrued, or

shall hereafter accrue together with the interest arising from the bonds to be issued by the Rail Road Companies, as herein proposed shall be specifically appropriated to the construction of a Turnpike or McAdams road from the city of Raleigh to the West, with such lateral branches as may be deemed necessary.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 3.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring to the several Courts jurisdiction of Pleas, where the same has heretofore been abolished, reported a bill against the alteration of the law in that particular, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of that subject. The report was concurred in.

Mr. James T. Miller, presented the memorial of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road company, praying the aid of the state, which was read and, on motion of Mr. Miller, referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. H. C. Jones, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution concerning the election of members of Congress, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate in the manner proposed. Report concurred in.

Mr. Biggs introduced a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to report to the House the whole amount of stock held by the state in incorporated companies, specifying the amount in each company, and the fund to which it belongs with the market value of the same, as nearly as it can be ascertained; also, the several sums or debts due the state (the Cherokee lands to be included in one item) specifying the funds to which they belong, and whether the collection of the same, or any part of them, be, in his opinion, doubtful.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to expedite legal process. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a bill to amend an act, passed in the year 1829, entitled "An act to authorize the justices of the peace for Iredell county to purchase a tract of land for the purpose of erecting thereon a poor house, for the accommodation of the poor of said county, and for other purposes." Read the first time and passed.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Cleveland, was read the second time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company was taken up; and, on motion of Mr. Baringer, laid on the table.

Mr. C. Jones introduced a resolution proposing that a message be sent to the Senate with a proposition that the standing committee on education in each house be made a joint committee.

Mr. McLaughlin, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and election to inquire into the expediency of passing a law increasing the penalty imposed upon persons voting, or attempting to vote, illegally, in any election; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to vote, at half past 10 o'clock to-morrow, for Colonel Commandant of cavalry attached to the 16th Brigade of the Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. R. Eaton, and informing that H. L. Roberts is in nomination for that appointment.

Mr. Spruill presented the following resolution: Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing that this General Assembly adjourn on the 24th of December.

Said resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Roberts, laid on the table.

Mr. F. Taylor introduced a bill concerning the collection of debts by the Banks in this State. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Fleming presented a petition from many citizens of the county of Yancey, praying legislative action on their remote condition from market towns. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bryan introduced a bill in favor of poor debtors. Read the first time and passed, and on his motion referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. J. Walker presented a bill to prevent the selling of unmatured crops. Read the first time and passed, and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill to provide for the more convenient administration of justice in the county of Warren, was read the second and third times, amended on motion of Mr. Patterson, and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the more convenient administration of justice in the county of Burke, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Messrs. Mendenhall and Reid were appointed to meet, on behalf of this house, the joint select committee to superintend the making a list of votes given for Governor.

Mr. J. T. Miller presented a memorial from sundry citizens of the town of Wilmington, on the subject of the Inspection laws. Referred to the committee on propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Baringer, Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each house, to inquire into the necessity of holding an extra session of the General Assembly, to legislate on the subject of apportionment of representation to the General Assembly under the amended Constitution of this state; and that they be instructed to report by resolution.

The bill to fix the location of the town of Hendersonville, was read the second and third time, and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill altering and prescribing the times at which certain elections shall hereafter be held in this state, was taken up. Mr. Winston withdrew the amendment heretofore proposed by him, and the question was on the passage of the bill the second reading. Mr. Moore moved to strike out the words "first Thursday in August," and insert the words "last Thursday in July." The question on this amendment was decided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 55. The question again recurring on the passage of the bill the second reading, was determined in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Guthrie, ordered that the said bill be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Friday, Dec. 4.

On motion of Mr. J. O. Williams, the committee on education and the literary fund was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the common school law, passed at the last session; also the expediency of making a further appropriation, and report by bill or otherwise.

Received from his Excellency, the Governor, a message transmitting a report from George E. Budger on certain suits lately pending in the circuit and supreme courts of the United States, in which the state of North Carolina is interested. Said message and report were sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer them to a joint select committee of four on the part of each House.

On motion of Mr. Whitehurst, so much of the Governor's message as relates to a Rail Road from Raleigh to Waynesborough, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the committee on public buildings and rebuilding the Capitol, were instructed to report to this House all the fixtures and articles of furniture purchased on behalf of the state for furnishing the Capitol, specifying each article and the cost of the same.

Mr. Mendenhall, presented the memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, praying the aid of the Legislature. Referred to the committee on internal improvements.

Mr. Adams presented the following Preamble and Resolutions which were read and on motion of Mr. Biggs laid on the table, viz:

Whereas, we believe, from the political history of our country, that the term for which the Federal Executive is eligible shall be constitutionally defined:—We, therefore, the Representatives of the freemen of North Carolina, consider it our bounden duty to express our decided approbation of the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States be so amended that the President shall not be eligible more than four years in any term of eight years.

Resolved, That the Governor of the state be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators in Congress, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate of the United States and one to each of the Governors of the several states of the Union, with a request to lay the same before their respective Legislatures.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering or amending the law respecting vagrants, as to prevent the selling of white men.

Received from the Senate a message stating that they had passed the engrossed bill to prevent betting on Elections, in which they ask the concurrence of this House. Read the first time and passed.

The two Houses then proceeded to vote for a Colonel Commandant of Cavalry attached to the 16th Brigade of the Militia, which resulted in the election of H. L. Roberts, of Granville.

The two Houses then proceeded to vote for Attorney General, which proved unsuccessful.

A memorial was presented by Mr. Boyd from Rockingham, praying the passage of a law compelling the people to muster six times in each and every year. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Hoke presented a bill concerning gifts and settlements.

A message was then sent to the Senate informing that this House was now ready to receive that body in the Hall of the Commons for the purpose of examining and comparing the returns of the votes given by the people at the late election for Governor of this state,—whereupon,

The two Houses assembled in General Convention in the Commons Hall, Mr. speaker Joyner in the chair and the clerks of the two Houses, in presence of the Tellers, who examined and declared the number of votes given, to be: For John M. Morehead, 44,484; and for Romulus M. Saunders, 35,903. Majority for Morehead 8,581. In the county of Currituck 525 votes were given for R. M. Sanderson. No objection being made to the report, the speaker declared John M. Morehead duly elected Governor of the state of North Carolina for two years from the first of January next.

The Senators having withdrawn, the speaker resumed the chair; when the House adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Saturday Dec. 5.

Mr. Winston, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill providing for restoring to the rights of citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes. Read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming the com-

mittee on education were instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the annual income of the Literary fund among the several counties of this state in proportion to their Federal population.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether or not the law of this state concerning Usury needs amendment.

Mr. Winston, from the committee on the bill authorizing the Governor to appoint an Agent in the county of Macon or Cherokee, reported the same with the sundry amendments, which were read and concurred in. The Bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. H. C. Jones, by adding the following: "Provided, that at no time shall the said agent hold in his hands bonds to an amount beyond the penalty of his bond." On motion of Mr. Siler, the bill was further amended by striking out \$50,000, and inserting \$100,000 as the penalty of the Agent's bond. The question shall the said bill pass its second reading as amended? was determined in the affirmative—yeas 83, nays 27.

The bill to repeal the act concerning the processioning of lands; and the bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Yancey were read the second time and passed.

A message was received from the Senate informing that they had passed the engrossed Bill to purchase a Library, which was read the first time and passed.

Received from the Senate a message proposing to appoint a joint select committee to inform Mr. Morehead of his election as Governor of the state for two years from the first of January next; and to ascertain from him when it would suit his convenience to appear before the two Houses of this General Assembly and take the oath of office, which was agreed to.

Received from the Senate a message proposing to refer to a select Committee a letter from the Hon. William Gaston, therewith transmitted, upon the subject of repairing the Statue of Washington—which was concurred in.

The Bill to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Camden county, was read the first time and passed.

The bill authorizing the several County Courts to provide for compensation to the Wardens of the Poor was read the second time. Mr. Paine moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The question thereon was decided in the negative—yeas 34, nays 71. The question shall the said Bill pass the second reading was determined in the affirmative.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanly, and the Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Cleveland, were read the third time and passed and ordered to be engrossed. The Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, was read the 2d time and rejected—yeas 42, nays 67.

The two Houses had two ballottings to-day for Attorney General which proved ineffectual.

Mr. Young presented a petition from sundry citizens of Iredell, Mecklenburg, and Lincoln, together with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect, entitled "A Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Graham, which was read the first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Siler presented a bill giving to the County Court of Cherokee, jurisdiction over the state road in said county. Read the first time and passed.

The House adjourned till Monday Morning 10 o'clock.

Monday, Dec. 7.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill for the establishment and better regulation of common schools. Read the first time and passed.

James Grams, the member elect from the county of Orange, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. A. Graham, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified and took his seat.

A message was received from the Senate, agreeing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each house, to inquire into the necessity of holding an extra session of the Legislature, and forming that Messrs. Shepard, Orr, Dockery, Clingman, and Pasteur, form their branch of said committee. Whereupon Messrs. Baringer, Graves, Hyman, Thompson, and Spruill, were appointed on the part of this house.

The speaker laid before the house statements made by the bank of North Carolina, and by the bank of Cape Fear, exhibiting the state and condition of those institutions. Ordered that the exhibits be sent to the Senate, be printed, referred to the joint select committee on banks.

Tuesday, Dec. 8.

Mr. Brummel, from the joint select committee, raised for the purpose, reported that, after a conference with the Hon. John M. Morehead, he was instructed to say that he would, on the first day of January next, attend the two Houses of the Assembly, to take the oath prescribed for the qualification of the Chief Executive magistrate of the state.

Mr. Brummel, a bill to authorize the construction of the Fayetteville and Salisbury Turnpike Road; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Guyther,

Resolved, That the committee on public buildings be instructed to make a report of all the appropriations and expenditures since the year 1832, and be further instructed to designate the appropriations and expenditures for each year.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the public execution of criminals in capital cases; also of preventing by law, the public infliction of corporal punishments, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes for the prevention of frauds and fraudulent conveyances, and to repeal the third section thereof, which was read the first time, passed, and, on his motion, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Wednesday, December 9.

On motion of Mr. Winston, Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the insolvent debtors law, to persons confined in jail by virtue of judgments, in actions for injuries to the person or property of others.

On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the bastardy law that a man imprisoned under its provisions may be permitted to take the benefit of the oath of insolvency.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that Messrs. Shepard, Moore, and Kerr, form their branch of the committee to whom is referred the communication of the Hon. Wm. Gaston, on the subject of repairing the Statue of Washington; whereupon, Messrs. H. C. Jones, Guthrie, and Proctor, were appointed on the part of this House.

The bill to repeal the act concerning the processioning of lands, was read the third time, and postponed indefinitely.

Thursday, Dec. 10.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union was read the third time and passed by a vote of 56 to 44.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of McDowell was read the second time and rejected by a vote of 57 to 52.

Mr. Baringer from the committee on internal improvements, reported a bill for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, which was read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

After voting for Comptroller and Attorney General, the House adjourned.

Friday, Dec. 11.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the bill to establish a county by the name of McDowell, which was yesterday rejected, was reconsidered and on motion of Mr. Neal, laid on the table.

The petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Lincoln, Burke, Wilkes and Iredell, praying the establishment of a new county by the name of Catawba, was, on motion of Mr. E. P. Miller, reconsidered and on motion of Mr. Hoke, referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning last wills and testaments, which was read the first time and passed, and, on motion of Mr. Mendenhall ordered to be printed, together with the report of the committee.

Saturday, Dec. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, in answer to a call of this House for certain information respecting the stock owned and held by the state, and the value thereof, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. O. K. Williams presented a bill to incorporate Orr Lodge of Beaufort—Read first time and passed.

Mr. Patton presented a petition from sundry citizens of Buncombe county, praying that a law be passed authorizing William B. Hammons a colored man, to preach in public. Read and referred.

On motion Mr. Boyden, Resolved, That the Treasurer of the state, furnish this House with a statement of all the expenditures made on behalf of the state for Internal Improvements including therein, the expenditures for draining the Swamp Lands, specifying in such statement the objects for which such expenditures have been made. Mr. Roberts presented a petition from sundry citizens of Wake county, against further legislation on the subject of free negroes.

The bill authorizing the several county courts to provide for compensation to the Wardens of the Poor, was read, and on motion of Mr. J. T. Miller, indefinitely postponed, by vote of 76 to 28.

Monday, Dec. 14.

The bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, was read the second time and passed by the casting vote of the speaker.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill altering and prescribing the times at which Elections shall hereafter be held in this state, reported two bills—one entitled a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, concerning the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States; and the other entitled a Bill to make elections uniform throughout the state, and amendatory to the Revised Statutes concerning the General Assembly, Representatives in Congress, Governor of the state sheriffs, and clerks of courts. The bills were read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Holt presented a petition from many citizens of the county of Orange, with a bill to carry their prayer into effect, entitled a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Alleman, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Boyden presented a bill to prevent



frauds in the execution of Deeds of Trust.

A message was received from the senate transmitting the report of the joint select committee on public buildings, and proposing that it be printed, concurred in.

## ANTIQUITIES OF THE WEST.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Courier.

There is no portion of the world that abounds more in antiquities than the Western portion of the U. States; and many of them are of a nature calculated to awaken the most curious conjectures.

On our prairies are mounds and small enclosures of various kinds, that seem to have been raised by the hand of art; and many remains have been dug from the earth that show that those who inhabited this country before us of whose history we have no account, possessed, to some extent, a knowledge of the arts.

In some instances there has been dug from the earth regular made adobe brick; and in one instance have been found the remains of a walled city—walled with brick, which would not only indicate that those who once inhabited it understood the art of making brick, but were in fear of aggression from other tribes or nations.

There has been dug up on the Illinois river, lately, what appeared to be the remains of an ancient blacksmith shop. A few days since, a friend of ours handed us in an account of some pieces of ware that were dug on his farm, in this county, which bore the marks of great antiquity.

What remains hidden under the fertile soil of Illinois is yet to be found out by the curiosity and perseverance of the more enterprising. While Columbus was philosophizing upon the existence of this continent while he was braving out into the vast waters beyond which it was not known that the foot of civilized or barbarous man had ever trod—while he discovered the continent—while the Pilgrim Fathers were landing upon the rock at Plymouth, and were fitting themselves homes, thinking that beyond them was naught but the Red man—there might have been in the far west a nation of people whose history has not been handed down to us, and who possessed, as we have before stated, a degree of civilization. The appearance of the soil and earth, for some distance below the surface, seems to indicate that there has been a great change in the external appearance of this portion of country.

In this city we have seen petrified substances that have been dug up at the depth of 20 feet below the surface. It will be borne in mind that Springfield is not near any large stream that would justify the conclusion that this is alluvial earth, any more than any other part of our prairie; and, from the appearance of the whole country, we are led to believe that nearly the whole surface of our prairie country has been formed or changed by some mighty movement in the river of the West—the Mississippi.

## THE OLD THREE-STRINGED FIDDLE.

A correspondent of the Enquirer writes from New York on the 7th instant, that "all is lost."

Upon this Mr. Ritchie flaps his wings and crows:

"All is not lost!—We have saved our honor—we have saved Virginia. We have saved the citadel. We have saved the flag of the Republican party."

Mr. Ritchie's exultation at having saved Virginia by some two or three hundred votes, reminds us of an anecdote we have heard of a half-witted brother of Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson, we have been told, had a house burnt many years ago. He had living with him at the time a simple, eccentric brother who owned an old fiddle with three strings, to which he was very much attached. As soon as the fire was discovered, all hands went to work to save the furniture, except his brother. He ran in, secured his old fiddle, and swore that "the house and every thing else might burn and be d—d. He had saved his fiddle, which was all he cared for." So it is with Mr. Ritchie. He has saved Virginia, and it is worth about as much to him in the present contest, as was the old three-stringed fiddle.

Char. Adv.

## REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

The states of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Vermont, and Rhode Island, will each lose a representative, if it is agreed that sixty thousand shall be the basis of representation.

A NOVEL ORCHESTRA.—In the Theatre Saloon at St. Louis they are exhibiting a mammoth skeleton, and the band of music engaged for the occasion is stationed in the interior of the skeleton, enclosed by its ribs, being the most comical place in the saloon.



## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, December 24.

The absence of the editor will account for all inaccuracies, &c. in the Recorder of last week, and for a few weeks to come.

Owing the intervention of the Christmas holidays no paper will be issued from this office next week. It has been our custom to omit this publication—and really necessity would seem to require it; for the "hard case" presented by one of our editorial brethren at the north, has more of truth than fiction in it. This unlucky wight complained most bitterly that he had not time to go a courting, and urged upon the girls to come and see him. Now we have no notion of taking things "end foremost" in this way; and as we can take but one of the many that might offer, it would be very disagreeable to reject them: so we must make the best of this breathing spell in looking about among the girls, and by next Christmas—"O, hush!"

We are indebted to the Hon. William A. Graham of the Senate, and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner of the House of Representatives, for an early receipt of pamphlet copies of the President's Message.

The Hon. William H. Battle, of the city of Raleigh, was, on Friday last, elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, vice Judge Toomer resigned.

Mathias E. Manly, esq. of Newbern, was, on Thursday last, elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, vice Hon. R. M. Saunders, resigned.

Congress.—This body has begun to move in the transaction of public business. The standing committees in the two houses have been appointed. On the 14th inst. Mr. Clay, of Ky. presented a resolution declaring that the treasury bill ought to be repealed; which was taken up on the 15th and elicited an interesting debate, in which Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Wright, Calhoun, Anderson, Hubbard and Allen, participated. Mr. Clay also offered an important resolution in reference to the Public Lands, calling for information as to the amount sold for the last twelve years; which was laid up on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Clay accompanied the resolution with some remarks on the importance of the subject. Mr. Benton introduced a pre-emption bill, which was laid over for one day. Mr. Clay of Alabama, reported a bill in favor of graduating the price of Public Lands, which was referred to the committee on finance.

The Rev. Dr. Bates was re-elected chaplain to the House on the second balloting.

Henry L. Holmes, esq., has associated with himself, in the editorship of the North Carolinian, Mr. Wm. H. Byrns, a native of Maryland, and late of Washington city, and who, we believe, is a practical printer. The Carolinian is a warm administration print, and maintains the principles of the party with a zeal worthy of a better cause.

Burton's Gentleman's Magazine, one of the best periodicals in the country, and the Casinet, hardly second to any, and which has been sustained by the contributions of the best writers of the age, have been merged into one, and will in future be published under the title of Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine. The January number is embellished with two handsome engravings: one being a plate of fashions for the ladies, which will be continued in each number. The work is published monthly, at the price of three dollars, or two copies for five dollars—invariably in advance. We intend publishing the prospectus at an early day; and wish the publisher that success which the enterprize merits.

South Carolina.—John P. Richardson has been elected Governor, and Wm. C. Clowney Lieut. Governor. The vote for Governor was, for Richardson 103, Col. Hammond 47, Hanegan 8, Johnson 5.

A proposition is before the Legislature to give the people the Election of Governor and of Presidential Electors.

From the Raleigh Register.

## THE PRESTON DINNER.

This affair, which recently came off at Charleston, was, in every sense of the word, a brilliant one. Wine, wit and flattery (paid in the alliteration) were

all of the first stamp. We are glad to find, that our good old state begins now to attract that notice abroad, to which she is so eminently entitled by her virtues and old fashioned honesty. Among the regular toasts drank on this occasion, we find the following:

Our continuous States, Georgia & North Carolina.—Their gallant bearing, during the late Presidential canvass, presents a brilliant example for the imitation of their wayward sister, South Carolina.

And amongst the Volunteers, the subject also appears:

By E. Winslow, (of the committee of arrangements.) North Carolina: Among the most prominent in asserting her own and in the zealous support of the rights of her sister states, during the memorable period of the revolution; she has ever maintained, with firmness and consistency, her republican principles, and her recent course, has nobly responded to the voices of nineteen out of twenty of the states of the Union, in rejecting from the helm of state, the man who would immolate his country's liberties at the shrine of his own selfish ambition.

By J. D. Boyd—North Carolina.—She now stands as one of the brilliant stars in the political horizon, may the effulgence from her rays overspread and penetrate into the dark and benighted portions of her sister states, Virginia and S. Carolina.

By Mr. Wiley—Hon. Willis P. Mangum, the Preston of North Carolina.—While the names of a Strange and a Brown will soon be forgotten, or remembered only as the tools of the party at Washington, that of Mangum is destined to live forever in the hearts of his countrymen, as all that is great, noble and honorable.

We have been requested to state, that the Methodist Minister for the Hillsborough circuit, will preach at the following places at the times designated:

Pleasant Green, Wednesday, 6th Jan. Lebanon, Thursday 7th. Pleasant Grove, Friday 8th. Cedar Grove, Sunday 10th. Walnut Grove, Tuesday 11th. Union Grove, Thursday 14th. Olive Branch, Friday 15th. Fletcher's Chapel, Saturday 16th. Mt. Hebron, Sunday 17th. Orange Grove, Tuesday 19th. Pleasant Green, Wednesday 20th.

## THE RAIL ROADS.

Since our last, we have seen in the Register, the Annual Report of the President of the Wilmington Rail Road; and have had access to the detailed account of the General Agent, of the Receipts and Expenses of the Company, for the six months ending 1st Nov. last, and the earnest appeal of the President, Directors and Stockholders, to the Legislature, for a loan of \$300,000. The necessity of keeping our columns open for the President's Message precludes the publication of these documents, either in detail or summarily. The conclusions to which our mind has been brought, however, from a careful examination of the accounts of the Wilmington Company, are, that without the aid of the state, their condition is almost desperate; but, with that aid, that the receipts will enable it to pay the interest, a reasonable dividend, and extinguish the debt within a few, say ten, years.

The amount of debt for which provision must now be made, is \$313,528. Other debts, to the amount of \$307,666 67, fall due chiefly in 1858.

The actual receipts, for travel and freight, for six months, amount to \$152,424 84. From which deduct expenses, \$95,064 23, leaves a net revenue on the operations of the half year of \$57,360 61;—equal to about 3 per cent., (or 6 per cent, per annum,) on the entire cost of the road and property; or in other words, equal to 6 per cent, per annum on both the Capital Stock and debts of the Company.

If this be the result of a half year's operations at such a period of pecuniary distress as we have just witnessed, when it is admitted on all hands that the number of travellers is less than it had been for several years, what may not the company reasonably expect from a return of the usual prosperity, when business and pleasure will probably double the travel, without materially increasing the expenses?

If it can be proven, as we think it is clearly proven, that the road, unembarrassed by debt, can do a profitable business, will it not be a reflection on the wisdom of the Legislature, to suffer it to be ruined for want of the aid of the state? It is a noble enterprise, in which individuals, our own fellow citizens, are interested to the amount of a million of dollars, and the state itself is a stockholder to the further amount of \$300,000. Shall these interests be treated with coldness and indifference, nay, totally sacrificed, for want of \$300,000 more, which the state can raise, and the Company cannot raise without the state?

We have no interest in the road, except as a citizen of North Carolina. A very large majority of our readers live more remotely from it than we do; and some of them may not thank us for the declaration; but endeavor requires that we should make it,—that we think it will be a blot upon the character of the state, for wisdom, enlightened liberality, nay even for justice,—justice to herself and her people,—if this road shall be suffered to languish for want of such aid as the state can give.

We have not room nor time to enter into an examination of the Memorial of the Raleigh and Gaston Company; whose prospects are not so good as to profits as the Wilmington Road, but which, nevertheless, we think also entitled to the fostering care of the state, if its extension can be made effectual to the relief of the concern.

The Democratic Party.—The extract we annex from the Courier & Enquirer conclusively exposes the absurdity of the pretence, that defeated Loco Focism is still the Democratic party.

The number of the present electoral college is 294, from which Mr. Van Buren has received but sixty votes against 234 given to general Harrison. Now what can be more absurd than for a party, which costs but about one fifth of the electoral votes, to set up a claim to the title of Democracy? What very modest gentleman Mr. Van Buren's friends must be, to claim one fifth of the Electoral College as the Democratic representation, and to set down the remaining four fifths as the representatives of the anti-popular party.

We are rejoiced to see it.—On Wednesday Mr. Tallmadge gave an earnest of the fidelity with which the Whigs intend to redeem their pledges, by introducing the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Presidential Term.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary,) that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

"The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

This is the great measure of reform, and we shall see who votes for it and who against it. The old Jackson members of Congress will certainly support the one term principle, for it was one of the cardinal points in the political faith of the Old Hero.

Yesterday, an hour or two before the usual hour of meeting of the House of Representatives, the gorgeous Chandelier which has been lately suspended in the Hall, with all its fixtures and appendages, fell to the floor with a force proportionate to its weight, and was smashed to pieces. Fortunately, owing to the earliness of the hour, no one was within reach so as to be injured by it. An hour or two later, had it fallen, it might have caused the death or wounding of many members. The providential escape from this danger was suitably noticed in his prayer at the opening of the day's sitting by the Chaplain of the day, (Rev. Mr. Cookman.) In consequence of the confusion caused in the Hall by this accident, the House adjourned soon after meeting.

This Chandelier was of American manufacture, weighed over seven thousand pounds, and cost four or five thousand dollars. It was thirteen feet in diameter, contained 78 argand burners, and is said to have been ornamented by 2,650 cut glass lustres, and 3,000 cut glass spangles.

John C. Calhoun.—This gentleman "took the position" in the Senate the other day (says the Madisonian) that a reduction of expenditures was much needed, and also a diminution of Executive patronage; and that he should make no opposition to General Harrison's Administration on this score if it fulfilled its pledges—that he should not make a factious opposition—that he should judge that administration by its acts and measures—but that he should oppose a National Bank with all his energy.

The President states in his Message that there will be in the Treasury, at the close of this year, \$1,500,855. On reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that he estimates an emission of \$5,440,000 of Treasury notes before the close of the year. So that, to obtain the surplus of a million and a half, he incurs a debt of nearly five millions and a half—or, in plain terms the deficiency at the close of the year will be \$3,840,145 and this is called "a sound condition of our finances."

A Poser.—The New York Evening Post says that "Mr. Van Buren came into power at a period of great embarrassment and distress." Whereupon the Louisville Journal asks, "What, then are we to think of the remark in Gen. Jackson's Fare well Address, 'I leave this great People prosperous and happy?'"

An Incident.—When Ogden Hoffman was addressing the Whigs at Boston, on the 10th of September, speaking of the encouraging prospects, and of the majorities for General Harrison which were promised by the delegations from several of the States, "and what say you? Men of Massachusetts," added; "how great a majority can you give the Old Bay State?" "Ten thousand," answered some one in the crowd. "Ten thousand," says Hoffman, "is that all? I have a good mind to act the part of an auctioneer. Does not every man

have ten thousand?" "Fifteen thousand, fifteen thousand—twice and a-going. Who says more?" "Twenty thousand," responded a third. "Twenty thousand and then; that is right," said he, "put Massachusetts down at twenty thousand." Extravagant as that number was thought by many, at the time, the promise has been fulfilled, and more than fulfilled. The official returns show a majority for the Harrison electors over the Van Buren of 20,930.

Massachusetts Spy.

## WHAT O'CLOCK IS IT?

When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me to know what o'clock it was. He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dialplate, until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions in a game of marbles; but my father called me back again. "Stop, William," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went, wondering what else I had got to learn, for I thought I knew all about the clock, quite as well as my father did.

"William," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of day, I must teach you to find out the time of your life."

All this was strange to me, so I waited impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," said he, "describes the years of a man to be threescore and ten, or four score years. Now, life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer; but, if we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow almost seven years for every figure. When a boy is seven years old, then it is one o'clock of his life; and this is the case with you. When you arrive at fourteen years, it will be two o'clock with you, and when at twenty-one years, it will be three o'clock; at twenty-eight, it will be four o'clock; at thirty-five it will be five o'clock; at forty-two, it will be six o'clock; at forty-nine it will be seven o'clock, should it please God to spare your life. In this manner you may always know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may perhaps remind you of it. My great grandfather, according to his calculation, died at twelve o'clock, my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you or I shall die, William, is only known to Him to whom all things are known."

Never, since then, have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think that I have even looked at the face of a clock, without being reminded of the words of my father.

U. S. Gazette.

Philosophy.—The editor of the Boston Post acknowledges the defeat of his party, and bears it like a man. He says:

"If you are doomed to be whipped, there is a satisfaction even in having it done so effectually that there is no mistake about it; we do not like any of your half and half business; give us a decided triumph or a decided defeat."

The Post adds: "There is some fun about the Whigs after all. On a banner in a Whig Convention, held somewhere, 'out west,' was the following:

K K K K K

Kinderhook's Kandidate Kunt Kome it Kuile

"The Whigs behave very well about their victory; they were as polite and good natured yesterday as gentlemen need be, and the Democrats evinced that cheerfulness which ever accompanies a conscious discharge of duty. To all those with whom we have bet—Please call one at a time, approaching our office from Washington street and departing through Congress, keeping in a line so as not to block up the highway."

Pet. Int.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that a few days ago, a young man by the name of Clark, son of Mr. Burrill Clark, of this county, was killed in a most shocking manner. While driving his team in the woods one of the wagon wheels struck a dead sapling, part of which fell and struck him on the head and stunned him so as nearly to knock him off his horse; before he recovered his horse became frightened at another part of the tree which fell among them, and ran off, and in their career through the woods his head was dashed against a number of trees so that his skull was literally mashed to pieces.

POPULATION.—By the return of the late census, we learn that the state of New Hampshire has a population of 284,481. The females outnumber the males 5,336. Colored persons 246.

For the Recorder.  
At a called meeting of the Hillsborough Debating Society, held at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening the 10th of December, a full number being in attendance, Mrs. E. A. Hearty, in behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have heard with deep regret, of the demise of our friend and fellow member DANIEL LOGAN McAFEE, for whom (though our association had been of short duration) we had conceived the highest regard; therefore that we may commemorate his worth, be it

Resolved unanimously, That we entertain a high respect for the virtues of our deceased fellow member DANIEL LOGAN McAFEE, his generous and open disposition, his affable and gentlemanly demeanor, and that we deplore the dispersion of Providence which has so early cut short a life that gave fair promise of usefulness and honor.

Resolved, That we condole with the Parent of the deceased in the loss of his beloved son, and that the President forward him a copy of these proceedings.

Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon our journals, and that the editor of the Recorder be requested to publish the same.

C. N. B. EVANS, President.  
N. D. BAIN, Sec. pro tem.

## NOTICES.

On Wednesday evening the 10th inst. by the Rev. Addison L. A. T. O. R. CALDWELL, esq., of Burke, to Miss MINKA CAIN, eldest daughter of Mr. William Cain of this county.

Obituary.  
Died, in this vicinity, on the 23d inst. Mrs. ISABELLA THOMPSON, aged about 77 years.

## Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
24 Thursday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47
25 Friday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47
26 Saturday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47
27 Sunday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47
28 Monday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47
29 Tuesday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47
30 Wednesday	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47	7 13 4 47

## A Card.

D. R. WOOD, having now no other occupation or business whatever, will devote himself entirely to the practice of Medicine. He may be found (when not professionally engaged) at his shop, in York's old store, East of the Court House, ready and willing, at all times and seasons, to attend calling.

Hillsborough Dec 13 53—

## Land for Sale.

HIT OR MISS, twelve miles north west from Hillsborough, four hundred acres of LAND for sale, wholesale or retail. The land will justify the price.

THOMAS REEVES, 53—4w

## HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring Session will begin on the second Monday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM.

JNO. A. BINGHAM.

English Department conducted by A. C. LINDSEY.

December 10. 51—3w

The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for four weeks.

## FEMALE SCHOOL.

In Hillsborough.

THE SPRING SESSION of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell's School, will commence on Monday 11th of January.

TERMS:

For English studies, \$17 50

" Latin, " 10 00

" French, " 15 00

" Drawing and Painting, " 10 00

" Music, " 25 00

Instruction in Music will be given by Miss Laura Smith a young lady whose qualifications are of the first order.

No deduction made for absence after the first is entered.

Board can be had in respectable families for \$10 per month, including every thing.

December 9. 51—

Raleigh Register, and Standard, Newbern Spectator, and Western Carolinian, insert once a week for four weeks.

## Fairfield Academy.

THE next session of this school, (six miles N. W. of Hillsborough), will commence on Monday the 4th of January next.

TERMS OF TUITION.—FIFTH SESSION.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$5 00

English Grammar and Geography, 7 50

Ancient Languages, 12 50

No deduction, for loss of time, except in case of sickness.

Board can be had in the neighborhood, in respectable families, sufficiently near the Academy, at from 6 to \$7 50 per month.

JAS. P. CLARK.

December 15. 53—

The Raleigh Register will insert the above once a week for four weeks.

## Wanted.

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEEF, WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

December 16. 53—

## Look at this.

THE person who borrowed one of my

BOOTS, will confer a favor by returning it. If not, call at the Store of J. Webb, Jr. & Co. and take the other, as I dislike to wear one at a time.

CYRUS D. REEVES.

December 16. 53—



From Alexander's Messenger.  
**Quackery in Education.**—Among the changes for the worst, which the world has witnessed in the last century, we include that specious, superficial, incomplete way of doing certain things which were formerly thought to be deserving of care, labor and attention. It would seem that appearance is now considered of more moment than reality. The modern mode of education is an example in point. Children are so instructed as to acquire a smattering of every thing; and as a matter of consequence, they know nothing properly. Seminars and academies deal out their moral and natural philosophy, their geometry, and astronomy, their chemistry, botany, and mineralogy, until the mind of the pupil becomes a chaos, and like the stomach when it is overloaded with a variety of food, it digests nothing, but converts the superabundant nutriment to poison. This mode of education answers one purpose:—it enables them to seem learned and seemingly, by a great many is thought all-sufficient. Thus we are schooled in quackery, and are early taught to regard shony and superficial attainments as most desirable. Every boarding school Miss is a Plato in petticoats, without an ounce of that genuine knowledge, that true philosophy, which would enable her to be useful in the world, and to escape those perils with which she must necessarily be encompassed. Young people are taught to use a variety of hard terms, which they understand but imperfectly;—to repeat lessons which they are unable to apply;—to astonish their grandmothers with a display of their parrot-like acquisitions;—but their mental energies are tormented with a variety of learned lumber, most of which is discarded from the brain long before its possessor knows how to use it. This is the quackery of education.

**New Discoveries.**—Grandmother, said a philosopher in frock and trousers, we must cause an incision at the apex, and create a corresponding aperture at the base then apply it to the lips, and at the first inhalation the contents are extracted. "Lord a-marcy!" said the old lady, "how amazing!" When I was a child we only broke a hole in both ends and sucked it. Well, I declare what privileges the children now-a-days have!

A few words are often convenient.

#### Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale. I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina. Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

P. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17.

#### Negroes to Hire.

WILL be hired before the Court House in Hillsborough, on Monday the 28th inst. the Negroes belonging to Ann L. Davis, for one year, consisting of Men, Women and Children. Terms made known on the day of hire.

WM. CAIN, Esq., &c.

#### Leasburg Academy.

THE exercises of this school will close, as usual, on the 15th of December, to be resumed on the 15th of January next.

In addition to the usual studies of the Grammar school in the English and classical departments, opportunities of regular instruction in Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, and the French Language, are afforded, when desired. Declaration and Composition are made important items in the exercises of the school.

A regular boarding house on an extensive plan, and under strict rules of order, with comfortable apartments for students, and remote from the occasional bustle of the village, has been recently prepared on a lot adjoining the academy, and is subject as far as necessary to his supervision. Board may also be procured in several respectable families in the village, and in the neighborhood, at reduced prices. Leading to a small village, of only ten or twelve families, scattered over a space of nearly a half a mile in extent and generally affording the advantage of retirement and quietude. It is situated on the regular stage route from Henderson to Danville, and compares as many advantages in point of health, order and morality, as any village with which the subscriber is acquainted.

Concerning the subscriber's qualifications, reference may be had to any of the travelling or stationed ministers of the North Carolina Conference, to the Faculty, and many of the graduates and students of Randolph Macon and Chapel Hill.

RATES OF TUITION, IN ADVANCE.  
For Elementary English branches, \$10 per session.  
For Ancient Languages, Mathematics, &c., \$15.  
Board, \$40 per session of five months, one half in advance.

LORENZO LEA.

December 2.

#### A CALED.

DR. JAMES S. SMITH's health is so far restored as to enable him to resume the practice of his profession. He cannot promise to ride in the night, as his eye right has so far failed him as to render night travel dangerous. He has associated his son, F. J. SMITH with him in the practice, who will be able to attend to night calls, and such as offer in inclement weather. Under this arrangement all that may call will be attended to, either by day or night, in good or in bad weather.

November 4.

#### Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

#### Please Notice This.

THE friend to whom I loaned my OVER COAT will do me a favor by returning it immediately. As it cannot serve us both, I would submit, with due deference, whether I have not the best right to its use during the winter, which is now setting in.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

December 3.

#### PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
**Journal of the American Silk Society, AND RURAL ECONOMIST.**  
Edited by Gideon B. Smith.

THIS Journal was established by the American Silk Society, for the purpose of diffusing practical information on the culture of Silk in the United States. It has now been published one year, and may be considered a work of standard character. The first year's publication, comprising the first volume, contains a mass of valuable information, and it will be the object of the editor to make the second equal in all respects, if not superior, to the first. The important fact is now established beyond any question, that the people of the United States can make silk cheaper and better than any other nation upon earth. It has been proved by unimpeachable testimony, that the entire cost of producing silk ready for market, does not exceed two dollars and twenty-five cents per pound, and its lowest value is four dollars and fifty cents; also, that one acre of ground planted in morua multicaulis, will produce, the first year the trees are planted, forty eight pounds of silk, leaving a clear profit to the producer of one hundred and eight dollars! It has also been proved that the children and females of any farmer's family can, with the greatest possible ease, produce from fifty to a hundred pounds of silk every year, without any cost whatever to the expense of the farm after the trees are planted; and therefore, that the whole amount of silk will be so much clear gain, say from \$225 to \$450. With these facts we submit to an intelligent people whether it is not a great and an important object for them to introduce the culture of silk in every farmer's family in the Union. To enable all our farmers to make silk, the "Journal of the American Silk Society" is established, it contains plain practical directions for cultivating the trees, feeding and rearing silk worms, reeling the silk, and preparing it for market, &c. besides all other information that can be required to enable any person to enter upon the business, either on a large or small scale. Every friend of his country, into whose hands this paper may fall, will be doing a patriotic and philanthropic work by inducing his friends and neighbors to enter their names upon the list of subscribers.

The Journal of the American Silk Society is published monthly, in pamphlet form; each number contains thirty-two octavo pages, printed on new type and handsome paper, with a printed colored cover.

TERMS:—Two dollars a year, or six copies for ten dollars, always to be paid before the work is sent. All subscriptions to begin with the first number of the year, and in no case will the work be sent to any subscriber longer than it shall have been paid for.

New subscribers, who take the first and second volumes, will be charged only Ten Dollars for the two years, to be paid in current money, free of postage.

December 2.

#### Junto Academy.

THE FALL SESSION of this Academy will close on the 15th of next month, and the next session will commence on the 15th January, 1841.

This institution is divided into two departments, English and classical. In each department the course of instruction is full and complete. In the English, are taught, in the first class, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, at five dollars per session of five months; and in the second class, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Atlas, History, Philosophy, Astronomy, &c., at eight dollars per session. In the classical department, is taught a full and complete academic course of Latin and Greek literature; the tuition fee is twelve dollars and a half per session. In this department students are prepared for any of our Universities.

No day students will be taken in either department; each student entering the Academy will be considered bound for the tuition fees, from the time he enters to the end of the session. No deduction will be made for loss of time, except in case of sickness. Every possible care will be taken to promote the advancement in literature, morality and virtue, of each student placed under our care.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate eighteen or twenty students with board, and good out rooms, for seven dollars and a half per month, except candles and mending. Good board can be had convenient to the Academy, at from six to six and a half dollars per month.

DANIEL W. KERR, Principal.

Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, copy the above six weeks, every other week, and send account to the subscriber, Post Master at Junto, Orange county, N. C.

November 14.

#### Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desirous to take charge of a new paper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his profession permanently in Georgia or Alabama. His political views are the Jeffersonian school, and consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER.

September, 1840.

#### Notice.

WILL be offered for Sale or Rent, on Saturday the 26th of December, the House and Lot in Chapel Hill, formerly the property of Wm. McCauley, deceased. The Lot is in a respectable and retired part of the village, and is situated either for a private residence or for a boarding house. Terms will be made known on that day.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

December 3.

#### Stray.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the month of June of 1839, a stray STEER, apparently about two years old, marked with a bolt on the left ear, and a crop and a half crop on the under side of the right ear. The owner can get said Steer on application to the subscriber, by paying a reasonable sum for the keeping and the cost of this advertisement.

THOMAS LATTA.

December 2.

#### GOODS! GOODS! GOODS! NEW AND CHEAP!

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co. WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are receiving and opening

A LARGE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**GOODS,**

suitable for the season, which they now offer for sale, on their usual accommodating terms, consisting in part of

Black, Blue, Invisible Green, } CLOTHS.

Drab, Mixed, Black, } CASSIMERES.

Fashionable, SATINETS, assorted colors and qualities.

Satin, Silk, and Fashionable Winter, } VESTINGS.

French, German, and English, } MERINOES.

Plain, Figured, Black, and Black & Lead, } MOUSSELINS DE LANE.

Plaid, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, and plaid and striped Bonnet Ribbons, Flannels, Blankets, plaid Linsey, brown and bleached Domestic, Boys' and Men's Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin Ware, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

October 14.

#### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of

**GOODS,**

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17.

#### Notice.

ALL those indebted to the firm of O. F. Long & Co. are requested to call at the Store of J. Webb, Jr. & Co. and settled by cash or note, by the first of January, after that time all accounts remaining open will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

O. F. LONG & Co.

October 14.

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—September Term, 1840.

Polly Taylor, vs. Elisha Taylor. Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elisha Taylor, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, Clerk.

Price Adv. \$4.50.

#### Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, for an act of incorporation for Fairfield Academy in Orange county.

November 18.

#### For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of CASTINGS. 30 Sacks of SALT. 20 Kegs of NAILS. By J. WEBB, Jr. & Co.

October 14.

#### Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES. JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8.

#### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1840.

Chester P. George's heirs v. Zachariah Trice and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Trice and J. C. Brassfield, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Trice and John C. Brassfield appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price adv. \$4.50.

#### A Negro for Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 26th day of December next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, a likely Negro Girl, about 16 years of age, belonging to the estate of Margaret Muddick, deceased. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Admrs.

JOSEPH HOLT, Admrs.

Nov. 25th.

#### Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, having established a Coach Shop, two and a half miles north of Hillsborough, and near Mare Hill, is prepared to make or repair

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, SULKIES, CARRIAGES, and every kind of vehicle from a Carriage down to a Wheelbarrow. Persons wishing to have family Carriages varnished or redressed, would do well to give him a trial. He has two good hands employed, who will devote their whole attention to the shop.

GENERAL BAKER.

November 19.

#### Female School.

I SHALL again open my School on the 2d Monday in January next, under the instruction of Miss O. L. Hart and Miss Bradley, both of a high order of teachers.

PRICES FOR A SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

In Spelling, Reading and Writing, 65 00

Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, 8 00

Natural and Moral Philosophy, History, Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Botany, Astronomy and Composition, 12 00

EXTRA.

Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, and Embroidery, 3 00

Music, 30 00

French, Latin, and Greek Languages, 10 00

Board, including all expenses, will be, 25 00

The School will be furnished with a new Piano Forte.

I am greatly enlarging my buildings, and will be able to board a larger number of girls, with more room and comfort. My house is open at all times for boarders, without previous engagements.

This School will give a thorough and complete education to young ladies, in all the literary and ornamental branches of female learning.

This place is in the country, very retired and remarkably healthy.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Caswell, N. C., Nov. 15.

#### NEW Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of our friends and customers, to a stock of Goods now receiving and opening, just from New York. We will not attempt to flatter, but invite those wishing to purchase to call, and let our acts speak instead of words.

our stock comprises,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. do. Invisible Green, do. Heavy double milled Drab Cloth, for Overcoats Do. do. Grey do. do. Do. do. Beaver do. do. Do. do. Felt do. do.

Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Striped and plain Linsey, Kersey, Super White and Green Hosiery, Blankets, Duffle and twilled do. do. Blanket and Cloth Over Coats, Ladies' Cloaks, Plaid Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

White, Red and Green Flannels, Green Baize, Oil Cloth, French and English Merinoes, Plain, Black, and Figured Mouselin de Leno.

French, English and American Prints, Black and Blue black Bombazines, Black and Colored Silks, Plain and Chequered Muslin, Worked Collars and Scarfs, Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets, New Style Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Edgings, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn, Hardware and Cutlery, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Race and Ground Ginger, Powder, Shot, Nail, Window Glass, White Lead, Prussian Blue, Crome Green, Crome Yellow, and other

Paints, &c. &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

October 25.

#### For Sale.

20 Boxes CANDLES, 20 Sacks SALT, And a general assortment of CASTINGS. By PARKER & NELSON.

October 23.

#### NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled. Ladies' ditto. Silver Lavers, English and French Watches. Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals. Fine Gold Guard Chains. Gold Seals and Keys. Miniature Cases. A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings. Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings. Silver over-pointed Pencil Cases. Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted. Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons. Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys. Shell and Tin Music Boxes. Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholme's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality. Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books. Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes. Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays. Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Picnics.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23.

#### Notice.

WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23.

#### These Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to the manifest and sensible action in purifying the system, and channels of life, and inducing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death, and hence the prejudices of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scrobutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive eruptions, Sallow, Cloudy and other disreputable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Cold and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in his favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 30.

#### Stray Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation, on Little River, last summer, three Yearlings and one black Heifer, with white face, and marked with a crop in the left ear and it in the right ear. Any information of said cattle will be thankfully received.

JOSIAH TURNER.

Nov. 24th.

#### Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this State and Virginia by J. J. & J. C. Richmond, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell do do STEPHEN DODSON, do do G. W. JEFFREYS, Person do do WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GHEE, Person county.

October 10.

#### Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy, " Holland Gin, " Jamaica Rum, Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, London Brown Stout, Pale Ale, Irish Whiskey, Lemon Syrup, Lime Juice, Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRIAGES and Large and small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7.

#### Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands, to be, when properly preserved with a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DRUG, in having the same origin, and invariably state from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon the organs, and when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, cause constipation; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetened or purged, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When cost and exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY